Equal Rights

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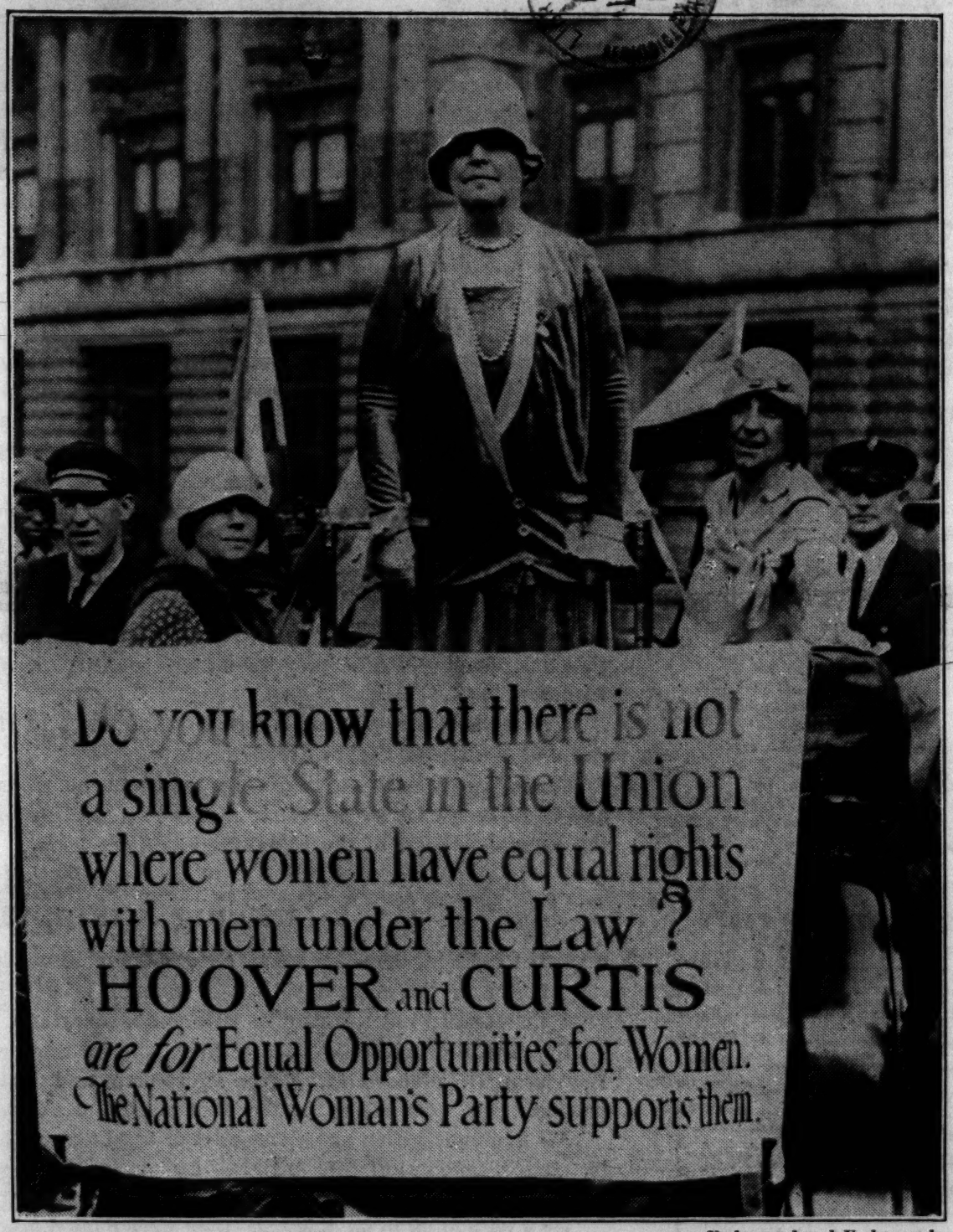

Underwood and Underwood

A Typical Campaign Meeting

The paramount importance of Equal Rights has been brought home to thousands of people in the United States as a result of the Woman's Party's participation in the Presidential campaign. Mrs. John Jay White, one of the Woman's Party speakers, is here seen addressing the crowds in front of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building at Madison avenue and 23rd street, New York City.

Equal Rights

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

Annual Dues	$10.00
Associate Members	$1.00
Subscribing Members	$3.00
Founders	$100.00
Life Members	$1,000.00
Endowers	$5,000.00
Sustainers	$5,000.00

OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY
The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT
"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."
[Senate Joint Resolution Number 64.]
Introduced in the Senate, January 4, 1928, by Senator Charles E. Curtis, Kansas.
Introduced in the House, May 18, 1928, by Representative Frederick W. Magrady, Pennsylvania.

Vote for Equal Rights

IT IS to be assumed that if any member of the Woman's Party had an opportunity to vote "yes" or "no" on the question of Equal Rights her vote beyond any possible doubt would be in the affirmative. Even if she could record her vote only through the agency of some other person, such as a judge of elections or a policeman, still she would doubtless vote "aye" regardless of the extraneous qualifications of her agent.

Now precisely that sort of opportunity will be offered to the members of the Woman's Party next Tuesday.

A vote for Governor Smith is a vote against Equal Rights quite as clearly as if "no" occupied the space on the ballot in which the names of the Democratic Presidential electors will appear. The same case obtains with regard to Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate. Both of these men are agents of the opposition, and a vote for either of them is a vote against the Equal Rights Amendment and the principle which it embodies.

With regard to Mr. Varney, the Prohibition candidate, the situation is entirely different, for Mr. Varney has had the courage and wisdom to endorse the Equal Rights Amendment. But Mr. Varney is running in so small a number of States as to place his election beyond the range of possibility, and only recently he has withdrawn his name in the controversial States where a marginal vote may carry the election.

The question then remains, can one vote "yes" on Equal Rights in next Tuesday's election? To which we emphatically reply in the affirmative.

Mrs. Maude Swartz, one time president of the National Women's Trade Union League, in a recently published statement, refers to "Senator Curtis' Amendment," meaning the Equal Rights Amendment. So closely is Equal Rights linked with the name of the Republican nominee for the Vice-Presidency. Anyone will admit that a vote for Senator Curtis is a vote for Equal Rights during the next administration.

And a vote for Mr. Hoover, in our opinion, falls, though less obviously, within the same category. No longer ago than last Monday Mr. Hoover's statement of September 12 to the Woman's Party delegation was officially reaffirmed at Republican headquarters. In this statement Mr. Hoover said: "I agree with you in principle. * * * If I find to my satisfaction that this amendment is necessary to obtain equality of opportunity, I will be with you."

Our faith in Mr. Hoover is based on our faith in the genuine, utilitarian value of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Consequently with no misgivings we commend to our readers Mr. Hoover and Senator Curtis as the candidates whose election offers the best hope for the prompt passage of the Equal Rights Amendment.

A Startling Example

THAT Equal Rights is not an academic issue, but is instead a vital factor in the every-day lives of women, is well indicated by an event that transpired recently in Baltimore, Maryland.

For the first time in history four women lawyers, Emile A. Doetsch, Henrietta D. Stonestreet, Marie Presstman and Helen Sherry, had been proposed for membership in the Baltimore Bar Association.

All of these women are distinguished members of the legal profession and by native endowment and training are at least the equals of most of the members of the Bar Association.

By a vote of 68 to 56, however, they were denied admission to membership. In explaining this action Raymond S. Williams, the presiding officer, stated that the decision was aimed at the sex in general and not at the four women specifically proposed.

A most astonishing explanation, in our opinion, and archaic in the extreme, but useful at the moment as throwing into bold relief the fact that Equal Rights does not yet prevail even among our most intellectual classes.

It will require a long pull, and a strong pull and a pull altogether on the part of women to overcome the sort of prejudice that was at the root of the decision of the Baltimore Bar Association.

That a goodly proportion of fair-minded men are ready to help women in this up-hill enterprise is evidenced by the fifty-eight really chivalrous gentlemen who voted to admit the women lawyers.

Street Meetings Gain Equal Rights Adherents

THE historic purple, white, and gold banners of the Woman's Party have become a familiar sight on the streets of New York. To quote Frederick William Wile, they wave from the Battery to the Bronx. Street crowds in Governor Smith's home town are being educated on the subject of Equal Rights. They are being impressed by the fact that the women's demand for equality is an issue and a big one in the present campaign. Not only do they listen to the speakers of the Woman's Party, but listen with close attention.

A busy corner of Madison Square, Broadway or the Wall Street district during a rush hour. The Woman's Party car with its purple, white, and gold flags and its banners bearing the words: "The National Woman's Party Supports Hoover and Curtis and Equal Rights," draws up. A speaker begins. Immediately a crowd surrounds the car. Shoppers, clerks, stenographers and other workers, business men and business women hurrying along stop and listen. At first the crowd is merely curious, then, as the speaker continues, it becomes interested and soon it is a rapt audience. A member of the Industrial Council speaks—Mary Murray or Ella Sherwin or Maude Williams. She tells how she had been deprived of employment by laws sponsored by Governor Smith discriminating against women workers. Without embellishment of speech, simply and earnestly, she tells her story and pleads for Equal Rights for women in industry. She addresses the men. She tells them that, if they are wage earners, it is to their advantage to help her and the other workers to obtain industrial equality.

"When we get Equal Rights," to use Mary Murray's words, "you men who work for a living won't have to worry about women underbidding you for jobs. We're for Equal Rights for men and women."

Working men in the crowd show by the expressions on their faces or by nods of agreement that this woman worker who is pleading the cause of working women has driven home her point.

Morning, afternoon and night speakers tour the streets and return to headquarters elated by the interest shown.

"It's like old times," said Mrs. John Rogers after the first street meeting. The same banners as waved in the days of the suffrage campaign and veterans of the suffrage struggle like Mabel Vernon and Mrs. Rogers, speaking with the same old fire and replying to hecklers with the same old zest. But not exactly like old times. In the suffrage campaign days speakers of the Woman's Party were jeered by street crowds for daring to ask for the ballot for women. Now they ask for even more—absolute equality—and the man on the streets listens with respectful attention. In all the meetings held so far not once have the arguments for Equal Rights been attacked. There are no interruptions while the speakers explain the Equal Rights issue and point out the injustices suffered by women on account of discriminatory laws. It is when the speakers condemn Governor Smith for his stand for special legislation for women that the interruptions begin. The Smith followers in the crowd rise to their hero's defense. They do not defend the Governor's stand against Equal Rights in industry. They defend him against the charge that he is not for Equal Rights in industry! Invariably some one in the crowd shouts: "Smith is for Equal Rights, too."

The speakers have many amusing experiences. After Jane Norman Smith had finished addressing a crowd in Madison Square one noon, having talked chiefly on the discriminations against women workers in laws sponsored by Governor Smith, a disreputable looking and slightly bibulous man came up to her and shaking a finger in her face angrily demanded: "How dare you discriminate against Governor Smith?"

USUALLY women in the crowd applaud the speakers and sometimes voice their approval.

While Mrs. Smith was riding home on a Fifth Avenue bus one night after a meeting a young woman took the seat beside her.

"Pardon me," she said to Mrs. Smith, "but I must talk to you. I heard you speak tonight and for the first time I've become interested enough in a campaign to want to vote. It didn't seem to me that it made any difference which candidate got in. Hoover or Smith—to me there didn't seem any choice between them. You women made me realize tonight that I had interests at stake in the election and I'm going to vote."

Mrs. Smith discovered that they lived in the same negihborhood. When they got off the bus Mrs. Smith led the young woman to the registration place in their district to make sure that she would know where to go in the morning.

Tuesday, October 23, the street-speaking campaign was carried into the Wall Street district. Tuesday night Mabel Vernon and Rebecca Hourwich addressed Columbia University students in front of Whittier Hall. Mary Murray and other members of the Industrial Council are carrying on meetings in front of factories in Long Island. Wednesday, October 24, Mrs. Murray addressed a meeting of factory workers in front of Loft's Candy Factory in Long Island City and on the following Thursday spoke in front of Loose-Wiles Cracker Factory, also situated in Long Island City.

Mrs. Smith addressed a drawing room meeting at the home of Mrs. William T. Wissman in Yonkers on Tuesday, October 23. Mrs. Jack Selig was hostess at a drawing room meeting in her apartment at the Ansonia on Tuesday, October 23, at which Mrs. Smith also spoke.

THE Equal Rights Hoover-Curtis campaign dinner held Thursday night, October 18, at the Town Hall Club, was a success beyond expectations. One hundred and fifty-five women attended. New Jersey sent a large contingent. Mrs. Smith presided and the speakers were Maud Younger, Ella Sherwin who took the place of Mary Murray, who was unable to come because of illness, Mrs. Loretta Rigby and Mabel Vernon.

The annual luncheon and meeting of the New York State Branch, Wednesday, October 24, also drew a large attendance. Mrs. Lieber Whittic of Syracuse, State chairman, presided.

The campaign in New Jersey has been marvelous. The committee in charge of the New Jersey activities—Leila Enders, Mrs. Minnie S. Karr, Margaret Laird and Mrs. George T. Vickers—is doing a splendid job.

By the arrangement of Margaret Laird Mrs. Smith spoke at a dinner of the Essex County Republican Women in Newark and was given an ovation when she was introduced as the national chairman of the National Woman's Party. Mrs. Vickers arranged for Mabel Vernon to speak before the Republican Club of Bayonne, a men's organization. When she told of the Woman's Party stand in this election she received an ovation.

All day Friday, October 19, Constance Carpenter, Mrs. Minnie S. Karr and Maude Williams of the Industrial Council held meetings in front of factories in Newark.

Maud Younger accompanied Senator Curtis on his tour through New Jersey, Friday, October 19. The following Saturday afternoon she spoke at meetings at Franklin, Hamburg and Suffex and in the evening she addressed a meeting in the square at Newton.

When Herbert Hoover entered the Waldorf Astoria Hotel on Sunday night he was greeted by the Woman's Party colors. Campaign headquarters have been established at the hotel in a booth that is attracting great attention with its purple, white, and gold flags and with banners announcing the Woman's Party's support of Hoover and Curtis and Equal Rights. From this booth information on the campaign and literature on Equal

Rights are given out. Doretta Von Thaden of Washington is in charge and among the New York members assisting her are Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Dana Brannan and Mrs. Theresa Shiverts.

Constance Carpenter of Newark who, while a student at Wellesley College, won the essay contest conducted two years ago by the Students' League of the Woman's Party, is doing yeoman's service. She is in charge of all the outdoor meetings and in addition drives the car which she has donated to the Woman's Party for use in street meetings during the campaign. Mrs. John Jay White and Mrs. Joseph also have donated cars.

Kathryn Miller, executive secretary of the New York Branch, is in charge of the drawing room and other indoor meetings. Mary Moss Wellborn of Mississippi is assisting Mabel Vernon.

Condemnation Proceedings Arouse Interest

CONDEMNATION hearings on the National Headquarters of the National Woman's Party, sought by the Government as a site for the new Supreme Court building, have been resumed, with the Government giving its arguments. The Woman's Party was heard last spring.

Much discussion has revolved about the authenticity of the Woman's Party building as the "Old Brick Capitol," built for use as a capitol after the British burned the capitol in 1814. Although the fact that the Woman's Party building is the same as that historic building, somewhat remodeled, has long been accepted, Government witnesses have attacked its authenticity.

W. H. Smith, writing to the Washington *Post*, says the following in the controversy:

"Anent the discussion that is going on as to the identity of the building claimed to be the old Capitol prison, I would like to add my say-so. In November, 1865, just after being mustered out of the army, I came to Washington to take a place among the attaches of the Supreme Court. Being a youngster I naturally had a desire to see all the show places. Among the first friends I made was Major O'Bierne, then one of the deputy marshals of the District, but who had been provost marshal at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln. He acted as my guide. There were not very many show places then, the principal ones being the White House, Ford's Theatre, the house where President Lincoln died, the house on the present site of Belasco Theatre, where Payne atempted to assassinate Secretary Seward; Mrs. Surratt's house where it was claimed the scheme of assassination was hatched; Long Bridge and old Capitol prison. The house that stood there then is the house now standing there. I do not know whether it is the identical house once occupied by Congress, but I do know it was the house used as a prison during the Civil War and was then called 'Old Capitol Prison.'"

Another "Civil War time" observer is reported as follows by the Washington *Daily News* in its "In This Neighborhood" column:

"We present another witness for the defense or prosecution—take your choice—in the National Woman's Party—United States Treasury dispute about how old is the Old brick Capitol at First and A streets north east.

"Neighbor William Dodge, patent lawyer, has lived in Washington all his life and remembers back as far as the Civil War. He lived within half a block of the Old Brick Capitol when it was used as a Civil War prison, and he used to peep in at the soldiers and the soldiers sometimes showed him the sights inside and treated him to snacks of pork and beans on the prison bill of fare.

"He was a little boy, you see, and as curious as little boys were in the 1860's and still are.

"Dodge deposes that both sides in this dispute are both right and wrong.

"He says the Old Brick Capitol was so completely remodeled after the Civil War that the building as it now stands has no historic value at all, in his opinion. But he also says that so far as his recollection goes—and he's lived within a block of the place ever since the Civil War—the old walls were left standing when the remodelling was done"

The following letter, signed "Mrs. A. B. T.," also appeared in the *Post:*

"Have you heard all you want about the old Capitol? If not, I have something to say:

"I attended a public school in that building from 1858 to the Civil War, when we were turned out to make room for the prisoners from the South. It was an old-looking building then—dingy and needing paint. The floors were worn, and it was dark inside. The first year our school was on the second floor at the corner of First and A streets. After that we were on the first floor, to the right of the entrance. This room was very large. Probably it had been the Senate chamber or the House of Representatives. It was so large that it was always dark at the side away from First Street.

"The school was called a 'secondary' and was taught by Miss Ellen Hawkins, who afterward married a Mr. Jensen, a jeweler, employed by Mr. Karr.

"I was reading sometime ago about some one making the discovery that this is not the identical building first called 'Old Capitol' and sold as such. I am sure it is the identical building—so called because the new Capitol building had taken its place. Its worn and neglected appearance and the fact that it was called 'Old Capitol' before the Civil War would justify my belief that that it is the identical building. The new Capitol was nearing completion; the columns and statuary for the east portico were lying around, awaiting the touches of the stonecutters.

"It was called 'Old Capitol' principally because of its young rival, but it was by no means an old building, as it was built after 1814, which would make it a little more than forty years old when I first saw it.

"Just why any one should imagine a really new building should be destroyed to make place for a similar building I can not imagine. They do things like that nowadays, but not then—they did not have so much money to throw to the birds."

All this newspaper discussion reveals a remarkable interest in the historic value of the building owned by the National Woman's Party, which the Government seeks to destroy.

Let the Industrial Woman Alone!

UNDER the heading, "Some Women Like Night Work," the New York *Times* on October 21 printed the following letter from Maud D. Williams, a worker from Jamaica, New York. Just a few days later Governor Alfred B. Smith again boasted of his success in having a law passed to prevent women from working at night.

Mrs. Williams said in her letter:

"In a recent editorial I note that physicians, life insurance actuaries and scientific investigators' are strongly opposed to night work for any one, and women in particular, except in cases of 'great emergency or absolute necessity.'

"Evidently the above professions contain either physical giants or by some special dispensation of Providence are immune to the effects of night work. According to the writer of the editorial, only the people obliged to work in factories or mercantile establishments are subject to strain and the effect of labor after dark.

"It is a well-known fact that to attain success professional people work long hours, nearly always far into the night.

Yet what a whirlwind of protest would arise should industrial workers attempt to regulate working hours for the professions! Women in industry work nights from preference, especially women with children. Employed during the day, mothers have work to do at home at night. It is a fallacy to suppose that because every one else goes to bed she can retire as well. The work of the home must go on just the same.

"If the mother works nights her household tasks are done during daylight. She goes to the store in daylight, getting thereby a taste of the sunshine which the writer of the editorial so feelingly claims is reserved for people working during the day. Is it not reasonable and an actual fact that night workers have more hours of sunlight during their leisure time than day workers? A night worker sleeps as many hours as the day worker, as I have proved by personal experience. As a mother of young children I found it comparatively easy to get some one to put the children to bed and to sleep in the home while I worked at night, with a contented mind. But just try to get some one to look after the children in the daytime!

"After a day at work I came home anywhere between the hours of six and seven and had to collect my offspring who had been running wild after school hours, and before I could get them fed and ready for bed I was a wreck myself. What a difference after I worked nights. When I came home I cooked a simple breakfast. The person who had charge of the children got them ready for school before she left for work. After school they came right home and because they knew mother was home there was no loitering on the way.

"What right has one adult to judge what another shall do? The persons who cry loudest for the abolition of night work would be the first to resent interference in their private business. Any one who works surely should be allowed the privilege of picking the hours as well as the place he shall be employed. Any dictation is an unwarranted interference in the private affairs of another.

"If factories or industrial plants are unhealthy for women, they surely are equally so for men. The usual cry of 'making women fit to be mothers,' used by welfare workers in asking protective legislation, may be commendable. But let us not be selfish. Let us try for a change to 'make men fit to be fathers.'

"It is a simple matter to make factories safe and healthful for employes. There are many laws for this purpose which apply to both sexes. But please let us no longer class women workers with children. Women are in industry and they are there to stay. Whether they work nights or days is surely their own affair. To bar them from night work will force them into the already overcrowded day shift and will work real hardship on mothers of children. I personally have talked to many of the Passaic factory women night workers who are mothers. To deprive them of their jobs would be an act for which I would not care to be responsible. It would mean that from conditions of comfort these families would be forced into poverty terrible to contemplate, for the husbands of such women do not earn enough to maintain a home in comfort and educate the children.

"Why not let the industrial women alone? They are capable of managing their own affairs. And, oh, yes, when the welfare workers interview them and ask them if they want a shorter working day, do not let them forget, as they have in the past, to tell the women that this 'all-so-kind' protective legislation will take their jobs away from them."

How Long Will Uncle Sam Wait?

"HOW long, O Uncle Sam," asks Rupert Hughes in a syndicated newspaper article, "how long will you continue to be a false trustee and withhold from the womanhood of which you are so justly proud the equality of whose denial you should be so bitterly ashamed?"

The entire article, filling approximately half a page in the Los Angels *Examiner* of Sunday, September 30, consists of excellent arguments for equality between men and women, to be brought about by the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution, proposed by the National Woman's Party and introduced in the Senate by Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, Republican nominee for Vice-President.

We reprint the following extracts from it:

"In a few years now, it is perfectly safe to say, women will have every right that men have and the vicious hyprocrisies that deny them equality today will be as obsolete and as incredible as the vicious hypocricies that opposed male suffrage and equality, opposed general education, freedom of speech, thought and press. * * *

"It took Uncle Sam over a century to give women the vote and the right to hold office. But, like a miserly trustee, he still withholds from the heirs to freedom a portion of their rightful inheritance. We despise a guardian who cheats his wards or begrudges them their due. How pitiable is that in this land, where the word 'freedom' is heard on all sides, it should be denied to half the population in so many ways!

"The American has always bragged about his reverence for womanhood, yet he has gone on robbing her of what is now called the birthright of everybody, liberty and equality of opportunity. * * *

"There is an increasing band of women making a lot of noise in the world about Equal Rights. To the conservatives they are as hateful, ludicrous, ill-mannered, and unreasonable as were those women who once harangued the mobs pleading for the vote.

"The Susan B. Anthonys and Elizabeth Cady Stantons, who were once the laughing stock or the hissing stock of most of the nice women, are now the saints of womanhood. So these Equal Rights fanatics of today will be the saints of tomorrow. It is as certain as the prophecy that the sun will appear in the east tomorrow.

"Yet they could not persuade either of the political parties to put their claims in the platform. On both sides there were the usual planks which are planks in that they are meant to be mere stopgaps to bridge an abyss temporarily and let the traffic through.

"The obstacle to the Equal Rights idea is that women must be 'protected' from the hardships of equality. That was the hoary excuse for denying boys the right to be educated: it would subject them to false ideas and teach them unworthy ambition. That was the excuse for denying the vote to all men: wicked men would raise mobs to outnumber the few good and wise men.

"Women must be saved from exploitation, from long and hard hours of nightwork and from freedom of competition with the men. Why? Because women are delicate, because all women are likely to become mothers at any minute of the day.

"Long hours, cruelties of exploitation and tyrannies of employers are evils for men, too, and should be prevented, for men are delicate, also, and any man is just as likely to become a father at any minute as any woman to become a mother.

"But how asinine, how contemptibly ridiculous it is to call women delicate when they are piling into athletic contests of the most grueling sort, swimming the English channel, putting the shot, rowing, running, what not?

There were days at the Olympic Games this year when American girls saved the American team from complete defeat. Nearly every day some newspaper describes a scene in which some woman knocks down a burglar and arrests him. We have female Samsons everywhere, policewomen, women who can beat up the

average man and protect themselves in the darkest alley.

"On May 20 a woman swam for 47 hours without stopping, breaking the men's endurance record of 46 hours.

"We have farm women working in the fields or, worse yet, over hot stoves, with no limit to their hours of toil. We have myriads of old scrubwomen on their knees cleaning offices every night. We have women under-going the most wearing ordeals with children, sick or well or too numerous. But we must have special hours for women at night lest they be exploited, while in their place sickly men may be legally overworked.

"The evil of discrimination is that it cuts women out of freedom of opportunity and competition and that is an outrageous evil in a republic. If there were a law compelling women to work extra hours under dangerous hardship, it would be a wicked law. A law forbidding a woman to choose her own employment or compelling her to go hungry because certain jobs are shut to her that she would be glad to get, is an equally wicked law.

"Did you know that in Georgia a woman's earnings still belong to her husband? Is that not infamous? In Oklahoma women are barred from high public offices. Why are those brave Oklahomans afraid of women? In New Mexico and Nevada all property acquired by the wife belongs equally to her husband, and he may will his half to anybody he pleases while she may not will a dollar of her half to anybody, even to her own children. What is the matter with the New Mexican women and Nevada women? In Rhode Island women in public employ receive by law lower wages than men in the same positions. Is that theft? or what is it?

"A working woman says that the Equal Rights Amendment 'Will open many opportunities which are now denied to women.'

"All that the women want is summed up in these words:

> "Men and women shall have Equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"It is a pity that this was not put into the original Constitution. It is a shame that nearly a hundred and fifty years later it is still kept out by men and women who parrot the old formulas of protection for the weak. Opposition to it is on a par with the denial to Porto Rican men of citizenship, though they were drafted for the World War. It is a disgraceful fact that American women recently opposed the granting of the vote to Porto Rican women.

"Those of us to whom the magnificent words freedom and equality mean freedom and equality blush with shame to find millions of Americans, men and women, too, prating the words, but withholding the justice.

"Women have certainly long since passed the point where they need protection of the sort that robs them of liberty.

* * * *

"This year in Egypt an industrial code was formulated and approved by the Egyptian Government, providing for 'an eight-hour day for ordinary work and a six-hour day for especially hard work, double pay for overtime; prohibition of night work and hard work for children and old persons; insurance against sickness, accidents, invalidity and old age; medical supervision in factories, and compulsory elementary education.'

"The notable feature of this is that in place of saying 'women and children,' as our laws say, it says 'children and old persons.'

"Thus once more Egypt sets us an example that we should make haste to follow.

"How long, O Uncle Sam, how long will you continue to be a false trustee and withhold from the womanhood of which you are so justly proud the equality of whose denial you should be so bitterly ashamed?"

Doris Stevens in London

By Winifred Holtby

THE autumn meetings of the Six Point Group this year are likely to become historical wherever the story of the woman's movement is told. For international Feminism is in the air; political action of every kind has crossed the frontiers of States, and the woman's movement marches with the rest. The Six Point Group has chosen to study the prospects of international Feminism, and most appropriately secured as its first speaker Doris Stevens, whose name is becoming a portent on this side of the Atlantic for international Feminist action. On October 16 Miss Stevens spoke to a representative audience from the various women's organizations in England. Her coming had been awaited with eager anticipation, since everybody wanted to know more of the courageous leader of the demand in Paris for an Equal Rights Treaty; and when she first stood up to face the flashlight for the press photographers the impression of slender and charming youth which she conveyed surprised many who knew something of her magnificent record of continuous work.

In introducing her Viscountess Rhondda who took the chair, said that Feminists were being forced into the international world in self-defense. International conventions were being passed which discriminated against women in their legal, industrial and professional positions; the women therefore must go out to meet these. Feminism had always been a world movement, but there had not hitherto been much organization for international action. Miss Stevens had very rightly come to symbolize that close tie which right from its early history had united the women's movement in America and England.

When Miss Stevens spoke, an English audience heard for the first time the story of the origin of the Equal Rights Treaty. Miss Stevens began by saying that she found it rather refreshing to come among her Feminist colleagues again after a long sojourn among the tribal fathers. The fathers had been very firm at Paris, but not so firm in Geneva, yet it was always tedious to have to act through other people. She wanted to be able to act directly instead of always having to persuade some one else to speak for the women. She told then of how the simple, bold idea of the treaty was conceived, as something, like the Kellogg Pact, to capture the attention of the world.

"We must never let ourselves grow bored," she said, "and any movement may sag which just goes on in the same humble way from day to day."

She told the story of the descent upon Havana, the request to be heard, the daring suggestion that since President Coolidge could be received when he was not a delegate, so also could the women. She told of how the women were heard, and of the commission that arose from the hearing.

Nothing succeeds like success. The presentation of the treaty at Paris had affected different sections of the women's organization in England differently, but the Six Point Group never had any doubts of its courageous effectiveness. When Miss Stevens spoke of the adventure at Rambouillet it was obvious that her audience was thrilled by every word. She went on to tell of her visit to Paris, and of the resolution by the First Commission recommending that States appoint delegates to the Hague Conference on International Law to bear in mind the interests of women. She spoke of the evidence which she had received of repercussions of the Paris episode from Canada to Roumania, and from Guatamala to the Argentine. The audience was particularly pleased by her final declaration that it was time they began to think of treaties as simple, friendly things which really were going to affect their lives, and that

the swiftest and simplest way to do a thing was probably also the easiest.

English Feminists were peculiarly glad to have this opportunity to hear first hand from Miss Stevens herself of the movement underlying the events which have happened this year in America and Europe. It is quite obvious that the work begun by Miss Stevens and her colleagues is only just in its early stages, but there is no doubt that English women are deeply interested. In the questions which were asked after the meeting the detailed implications of the treaty were further discussed, and an impression of things about to happen was left when the meeting closed.

Miss Stevens spoke once again in England at the "Victory and After" luncheon in the Hotel Cecil organized by the Equal Political Rights Campaign Committee on October 24. Viscountess Rhondda again was in the chair, and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, Mrs. Abbott, and Alison Neilans spoke.

Feminist Notes

Japanese Suffragist in United States

FUSAYE ICHIKAWA, director of the Woman's Suffrage League of Japan, is in the United States studying the activities of women in the present Presidential campaign. She will remain until after election. Miss Ichikawa says that Japanese women will win the vote in ten years.

Korean Women Save Town

DESERTED by men who sought work in other districts at more profitable wages, the Korean village of Gekkiri was rapidly dwinding until the women of the village decided to save it. They undertook the cultivation of the surrounding fields, founded a night school and took other steps for the welfare of the village, with the result that it is once more coming into its own and prosperity is returning, says the *Christian Science Monitor*.

Who Is Doris Stevens?

A LETTER to *Time and Tide*, Lady Rhondda's weekly, from a correspondent in Paris, indicates that people want to know more about Doris Stevens. The letter, written by L. M. Paquet, says:

"Sir—I am much interested in your note describing the work done by Doris Stevens at Geneva. Anyone who has been following the actions and reactions of international Feminism during the past couple of years must have realized that the personality at the back of a number of the events that have made a stir has been that of Doris Stevens. And if all one hears be true it seems likely that we shall hear much more again of her in the course of the next two or three years. Several people have said to me lately, 'Who is this Doris Stevens?' For, over here at least, we know as yet very little, personally, about her. She still remains something of a mystery. Is she old or young? What is the secret of this power she seems to possess to make things happen? Is she herself one of those who can make contact with and move crowds, or is she the power in the background, the power that does the thinking, is it the lieutenants guided by her who make the actual contacts? A leader she obviously is—but what kind of a leader? You would please a large number of your readers, sir, if you were able to tell us something about her."

University Women Want Women at Hague

THE International Federation of University Women at its meeting at Madrid adopted a resolution introduced by Prof. Winifred Cullis urging the national associations of university women belonging to the Federation to see to it that their governments include well qualified women lawyers on the deputations sent to the Hague conference on the codification of international law next year.

By a further resolution a small committee of lawyers was appointed "to collect information concerning the law governing the nationality of married women and to draw up a memorandum for the conference, and if desirable to take any further necessary action to lay the wishes of the council before the Hague Conference after consultation with the officers of the International Federation of University Women."

He Won a Prize for This!

IF THE women of France should be given the vote, dissension between husbands and wives would result and women would remain celibate, says Theodore Jorand, French sociologist, in a study of woman suffrage, for which he was awarded a prize by the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.

"There can be no question that in a country like ours," he says, 'the introduction of politics into the home would increase the antagonism of the sexes, setting husband against wife.

"In this land of falling birth rate do not let us create another cause for female celibacy. The career of a woman politician, the worst of all, will be inevitably a career for the unmarried."

Girl Sets Altitude Mark for Women

ELEANOR SMITH, 17-year-old aviator, has set an official altitude record for women aviators. Although any height she gained would have been a record for women, since no official "woman's record" had ever been established, this girl piloted her plane to an altitude of 11,663 feet on August 21. After gaining this altitude she started down with only two gallons of gas left. Her ambition is now to fly across the Atlantic Ocean.

"Women's Work"

THE following pertinent comment is made editorially in *Time and Tide*, Lady Rhondda's paper, on September 14:

"One of the largest and most successful of the summer schools organized by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship has been held at Oxford. It was inevitable that any conference of young women should constantly turn to what must be the major question for any human being just going out into life, the question of the job. It is little use holding advanced opinions about what women should be, do, and have, while living as a parasite on society. So the course of lectures opened with one from Miss Vera Brittain on 'Women in Professions,' and Miss Rathbone in her own addresses returned frequently to the possibilities of 'Women's Work.' Last Saturday she made a special appeal that women should give more attention to 'subjects essentially better suited to women.' While suggesting that girls should 'not for one moment give up what used to be considered entirely men's jobs such as architecture and engineering,' she pleaded for the training of the young woman with a first-class brain in 'womanly work' such as nursing and domestic science. We cannot help thinking this rigid distinction between 'man's work' and 'woman's work' dangerous, and we also believe that Miss Rathbone was mistaken in her assumption that women are inclined to neglect 'womanly jobs' because they are called womanly. Is not the real reason that at present they are for the most part worse paid, duller, and afford less scope to 'first class brains'? This may one day change; meanwhile . . . ?"

Bases Exhortation on Rambouillet

MARIA VERONE, president of the French Ligue pour le Droit des Femmes, urges Frenchwomen in all parts of the country to write to *Le Temps*, which has opened its columns to suffrage discussions, and dissipate the false idea spread by anti-suffragists that only Parisian women want the vote.

"Our opponents," she says, "must not say that we do not know enough to take advantage of the forum put at our service. No longer must a *commissaire de police*—like the one at Rambouillet—repeat the assertion, 'Frenchwomen do not want to vote.'"

News from the Field

Turkish Feminist Visits Headquarters

HALIDE EDIB HANOUM, celebrated Turkish Feminist and Nationalist, and member of the International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party, made a short visit to Washington during the week ending October 20. She was the guest of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. A. Stanton Merrill, who had known her when Commander Merrill was stationed in Constantinople. Known internationally as a wrtier, Halide Edib Hanoum has contributed much toward the development of the new era in the Republic of Turkey. She came to this country in the early summer to have charge of a round table on Turkish affairs at the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Massachusetts. From Washington she went to New York, whence she will start shortly on a lecture tour. Commander and Mrs. Merrill entertained at a small dinner for their guest on Tuesday evening.

Campaign in New Jersey

JANE NORMAN SMITH, chairman of the National Council of the National Woman's Party, and Hamilton F Kean, Republican nominee for Senator from New Jersey, both urged the election of Herbert Hoover and Charles Curtis for President and Vice-President on the Equal Rights issue at a banquet of the Newark Women's Republican Club on October 15.

"If women have the franchise, they should have Equal Rights, equal opportunities, equal privileges and equal penalties," declared Mr. Kean. Mr. Kean was the next speaker after Mrs. Smith, who had stressed the aim of the Woman's Party to remove the legal discriminations against women.

"It seems to me that Mr. Hoover has covered the question of equal opportunity for women in the statement of one of his aims, that every boy and girl shall have an equal opportunity as they grow up," said Mr. Kean. "My record is clear. I voted that there should be a man and woman from every district on the county committee, a man and woman from every county on the State committee, and men and women on the national committee."

The National Woman's Party is supporting Mr. Hoover because it feels he is more favorable to the attainment of Equal Rights for men and women than any of the other Presidential candidates, said Mrs. Smith. In an interview with officials of the Party he had expressed belief in that principle, she said, and had agreed to appoint a commission to investigate and to support a Federal amendment if the commission believed that to be the necessary method. Governor Smith, on the other hand, has always asked for special protective measures for women in industry, although the women concerned felt such legislation to be a handicap, and worked against it, she said. Senator Curtis had more to do with the passage of the woman suffrage amendment than any other man in the Senate today, declared Mrs. Smith. She paid tribute to his courage and high principle in insisting on sponsoring the proposed Equal Rights Amendment after it had been suggested that such procedure might embarrass his candidacy.

Maryland Conducts Active Campaign

MARYLAND started the winter activities with a booth at the National Food Show, held in Baltimore the week of October 15, with Mrs. Mollie H. Rollman as a very able chairman in charge. Every afternoon and night there were hostesses at the booth, among whom were Mrs. Louise N. Graham, Mrs. Charles Harmon, Mrs. S. Preston Tippett, Mrs. Annie M. Taylor, Mrs. Almira Sweeten and Mrs. John Taylor serving tea, disseminating Equal Rights literature, answering questions, spreading the gospel of the emancipation of women to every caller.

Tuesday afternoon was given over by the authorities to the National Woman's Party and part of their program was a stirring and effective address by Mrs. Robert H. Walker of Baltimore, who spoke on "Equal Rights and Justice" to a very large and interested audience, holding their attention all through the attendant clatter and hubbub of a food show. Later in the afternoon, at the booth, inquiries were made by folks whose interest had been aroused by Mrs. Walker's talk for information regarding the injustices against women in Maryland and throughout the country.

The Maryland Branch is on the firing line in the Presidential campaign—very good and effective work being done by many of the individual members. Every day finds two or three quietly working at the Women's Hoover Headquarters, while others are putting their shoulders to the wheel at the Hearst Tower Building, the Republican headquarters. Registration days saw a score or more making every effort to get everyone on the books—lending their cars for this purpose, writing cards and letters, urging the indifferent, the semi-invalids and the shrinking violets to do their duty.

Every week since the opening of the Women's Hoover Headquarters Edith Houghton Hooker, Dora G. Ogle, Amelia Himes Walker and Emilie Doetsch have given on different days, at the noon hour, twenty-minute talks to large groups of deeply interested women, talks that set forth clearly and unequivocally the reasons why the National Woman's Party is endorsing the candidacy of Herbert Hoover and Charles Curtis—talks that have won members for the Maryland Branch—talks that have shown in a clear-cut fashion the crying need for the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment and the benefits accruing therefrom.

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